§ 173.320

Substances	Limitations
Polyacrylamide	Not to exceed 10 parts per million in wash water. Contains not more than 0.2 percent acrylamide monomer. May be used in the washing of fruits and vegetables.
Potassium bromide	May be used in the washing or to assist in the lye peeling of fruits and vegetables.
Sodium \emph{n} -alkylbenzene-sulfonate (alkyl group predominantly \emph{C}_{12} and \emph{C}_{13} and not less than 95 percent \emph{C}_{10} to \emph{C}_{16}).	Not to exceed 0.2 percent in wash water. May be used in washing or to assist in the lye peeling of fruits and vegetables.
Sodium dodecylbenzene-sulfonate (alkyl group predominantly C_{12} and not less than 95% C_{10} to C_{16}).	Do.
Sodium 2 ethyl-hexyl sulfate	Do.
Sodium hypochlorité	May be used in the washing or to assist in the lye peeling of fruits and vegetables.
Sodium mono- and dimethyl naphthalene sulfonates (mol. wt. 245–260)	Not to exceed 0.2 percent in wash water. May be used in the washing or to assist in the lye peeling of fruits and vegetables.

- (3) Sodium mono- and dimethyl naphthalene sulfonates (mol. wt. 245–260) may be used in the steam/scald vacuum peeling of tomatoes at a level not to exceed 0.2 percent in the condensate or scald water.
- (4) Substances identified in this paragraph (a)(4) for use in flume water for washing sugar beets prior to the slicing operation and subject to the limitations as are provided for the level of the substances in the flume water:

Substance	Limitations	
α-Alkyl- <i>omega</i> -hydroxypoly-(oxyethylene) produced by condensation of 1 mole of C ₁₁ -C4863 ₁₅ straight chain randomly substituted secondary alcohols with an average of 9 moles of ethylene oxide.	Not to exceed 3 ppm.	
Linear undecylbenzenesulfonic acid.	Do.	
Dialkanolamide produced by con- densing 1 mole of methyl lau- rate with 1.05 moles of diethanolamine.	Not to exceed 2 ppm.	
Triethanolamine	Do.	
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not to exceed 1 ppm.	
Oleic acid conforming with § 172.860 of this chapter.	Do.	
Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate	Not to exceed 0.3 ppm.	
Monoethanolamine	Do.	
Ethylene dichloride	Not to exceed 0.2 ppm.	
Tetrasodium ethylenediamine- tetraacetate.	Not to exceed 0.1 ppm.	

(5) Substances identified in this paragraph (a)(5) for use on fruits and vegetables that are not raw agricultural commodities and subject to the limitations provided:

Substances	Limitations
Hydrogen peroxide	Used in combination with acetic acid to form peroxyacetic acid. Not to exceed 59 ppm in wash water.
1-Hydroxyethylidene-1,1- diphosphonic acid.	May be used only with peroxy- acetic acid. Not to exceed 4.8 ppm in wash water.
Peroxyacetic acid	Prepared by reacting acetic acid with hydrogen peroxide. Not to exceed 80 ppm in wash water.

- (b) The chemicals are used in amounts not in excess of the minimum required to accomplish their intended
- (c) The use of the chemicals listed under paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(4) is followed by rinsing with potable water to remove, to the extent possible, residues of the chemicals.
- (d) To assure safe use of the additive:
- (1) The label and labeling of the additive container shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the act, the name of the additive or a statement of its composition.
- (2) The label or labeling of the additive container shall bear adequate use directions to assure use in compliance with all provisions of this section.

[42 FR 14526, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 42 FR 29856, June 10, 1977; 42 FR 32229, June 24, 1977; 43 FR 54926, Nov. 24, 1978; 61 FR 46376, 46377, Sept. 3, 1996; 63 FR 7069, Feb. 12, 1998; 64 FR 38564, July 19, 1999]

§ 173.320 Chemicals for controlling microorganisms in cane-sugar and beet-sugar mills.

Agents for controlling microorganisms in cane-sugar and beet-sugar

Food and Drug Administration, HHS

mills may be safely used in accordance with the following conditions:

- (a) They are used in the control of microorganisms in cane-sugar and/or beet-sugar mills as specified in paragraph (b) of this section.
- (b) They are applied to the sugar mill grinding, crusher, and/or diffuser systems in one of the combinations listed in paragraph (b) (1), (2), (3), or (5) of this section or as a single agent listed in paragraph (b) (4) or (6) of this section. Quantities of the individual additives in parts per million are expressed in terms of the weight of the raw cane or raw beets.
 - (1) Combination for cane-sugar mills:

	Parts per mil- lion
Disodium cyanodithioimidocarbonate	2.5
Ethylenediamine	1.0
Potassium N-methyldithiocarbamate	3.5

(2) Combination for cane-sugar mills:

	Parts per mil- lion
Disodium ethylenebisdithiocarbamate	3.0 3.0

(3) Combinations for cane-sugar mills and beet-sugar mills:

	Parts per mil- lion
(i) Disodium ethylenebisdithiocarbamate	3.0
Ethylenediamine	2.0
Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate	3.0
(ii) Disodium cyanodithioimidocarbonate	2.9
Potassium N-methyldithiocarbamate	4.1

(4) Single additive for cane-sugar mills and beet-sugar mills.

	Parts per million
2,2-Dibromo-3-nitrilopropionamide (CAS Reg. No. 10222–01–2). Limitations: By-product molasses, bagasse, and pulp containing residues of 2,2-dibromo-3-nitrilopropionamide are not authorized for use in animal feed.	Not more than 10.0 and not less than 2.0.

(5) Combination for cane-sugar mills:

	Parts per mil- lion
n-Dodecyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride	0.05+0.005
n-Dodecyl dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride	0.68±0.068

				Parts per mil- lion
n-Hexadecyl chloride			ammonium	0.30±0.030
			ammonium	0.05±0.005
n-Tetradecyl chloride			ammonium	0.60±0.060
n-Tetradecyl	dimethyl	ethylber		0.32±0.032

Limitations. Byproduct molasses, bagasse, and pulp containing residues of these quaternary ammonium salts are not authorized for use in animal feed.

(6) Single additive for beet-sugar mills:

	Parts per million
Glutaraldehyde (CAS Reg. No. 111–30–8).	Not more than 250.

(c) To assure safe use of the additives, their label and labeling shall conform to that registered with the Environmental Protection Agency.

[42 FR 14526, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 47 FR 35756, Aug. 17, 1982; 50 FR 3891, Jan. 29, 1985; 57 FR 8065, Mar. 6, 1992]

§ 173.322 Chemicals used in delinting cottonseed.

Chemicals may be safely used to assist in the delinting of cottonseed in accordance with the following conditions:

- (a) The chemicals consist of one or more of the following:
- (1) Substances generally recognized as safe for direct addition to food.
- (2) Substances identified in this paragraph and subject to such limitations as are provided:

Substances	Limitations
alpha-Alkyl-omega- hydroxypoly-(oxyethylene) produced by condensation of a linear primary alcohol containing an average chain length of 10 carbons with poly(oxyethylene) hav- ing an average of 5 ethyl- ene oxide units.	May be used at an application rate not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of cottonseeds to enhance delinting of cottonseeds intended for the production of cottonseed oil. Byproducts including lint, hulls, and meal may be used in animal feed.